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The Schorable Lindsay C. Warren Comptroller General Conversa Accounting Office Washington 25, D.C.

wear Mr. Marrons

travel overseas with members of their family. In order to meet the formal requirements of admission to meet countries, the members of the family are required to provide proof of insculation against diseases enduals in that area. We are subject that insculations in the case of employees are a justifiable expense within the scope of the Standard-ized Government Travel Regulations, and no question is raised in their regard. In the case of an employee's family, however, we feel that there may be some doubt about the propriety of payment or reinbursement for the cost of their insculation even though it is required as a necessary condition of travel. While there will probably be severity restrictions in many instances, we wish to submit the question for guidance in processing claims under a special at the on the same basis as those in which there is no danger of compression.

The Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1969 (P.L. 110, Slat Comg.) approved 20 June, 1949, under which this Agency new operates, provides in pertinent part (Sec. 5 (a) (1) (5)) that:

"Under such regulations as the Director may prescribe, the Agency, with respect to its officers and employees assigned to permanent-duty stations outside the continental United States, its territories and possessions, shall - pay the travel expenses of members of the femily of an officer or employee of the Agency when proceeding to or returning from his post of dutys accompanying him on authorised home leaves or otherwise traveling in accordance with authority granted pursuant to the terms of this or may other Acts"

In order to prescribe a regulation which is in second with your understanding, I would appreciate your advice in the matter.

It is noted that the question of inoculation of families was raised by the Department of Communes in 1946. Your opinion in 26 Comp. Com. 187 states - in syllabus:

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"While the cost for ineculation of an employee when required for travel depend the limits of the United States constitutes a reimbursable travel expense under paragraph 75 of the Standardized Soverment Travel Regulations, the cost of ineculations for members of an employee's immediate family incident to a permanent change of station beyond the limits of the United States may not be considered as an expense of "transportation" for which he would be entitled to reimbursement under section 201 (a) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, and Executive Order No. 2567, issued thereunder."

In citing the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1946, (59 Stat. 108.131) and Executive Order No. 8867, under which the Department derived its authority, as conditioned by the Standardised Government Travel Regulations, you explained:

went of "expenses of travel" of civilian officers and employees of the executive department and independent establishments on transfer from one efficial station to another, it limits the payment of expenses incurred by their immediate families in connection with such transfer to "expenses of transportation." That limitation is recognized in the Executive Order, supra, wherein it is provided that only the provisions of the travel regulations "which relate to transportation" are to be applicable to the transportation of the immediate families of the employees."

Further, you made the distinction between "expenses of transportation" and "travel expenses", stating that:

"Clearly, under the law and regulations, necessary incoulation charges constitute a travel expense for which en employee is entitled to be reimbursed, provided the charges for inoculation be authorized or approved by the proper official, as required by paragraph 75 f the travel regulations; nowever, such charges may not be considered as coling within the purview of the term "expenses of transportation" as used in section 201 (a) of the appropriation act of the term "transportation" as used in section 2 of the Executive Order, supra. The term "transportation" ordinarily connectes the allowance of common carrier fares only and while paragraph & of the travel regulations broadens the meaning so as to include cortain expenses incident thereto, there is no basis for construing it so as to include inoculation charges, even though they may be required - as a necessary travel expense before an employee or his family are permitted to undertake the authorised travel."

In view of the terminology of the Independent Offices Appropriation

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Act of 1846 (which provides for Attitupantyligh expenses") as distinguished from that of the Central Hatellighton Agency Act of 1949 (which provides for "travel e. enses"), we believe it is proper to recognize a charge for inoculation of members of the family of enployees going overseas as an acceptable cest. Nor does this understanding appear to be in contradiction to the Standardised Government Travel Regulations. The answer, dowever, is not without some doubt, and I wish to submit the question of whether the incoulation of the members of the family of an offic r or employee assigned to a permament-auty station outside the continental United States, its territories and possessions, is an item of travel expense authorized under the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949.

Sincerely yours,

in ER/11/50

R. H. Hillenkoetter Reer Admiral, USE Director of Central Intelligence

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cc: Subject Chrono

Signer's copy

Central Records

Return to OGC dated Whice on Muly.